

The Revolution.

INDEPENDENCE, NOT POLICY JUSTICE, NOT FAVORS.—MEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING MORE: WOMEN, THEIR RIGHTS AND NOTHING LESS.

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The Revolution.

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Poetry.

THE PERFECT WOMAN.

She was a phantom of delight
When first she gleamed upon my sight:
A lovely apparition, sent
To be a moment's ornament;
Her eyes as stars of twilight fair;
Like Twilight's too, her dusky hair;
But all things else about her drawn
From May's time and the cheerful dawn;
A dancing shape, an image gay,
To haunt, to startle and waylay.

I saw her upon a nearer view,
A spirit, yet a woman too!
Her household motions light and free,
And steps of virgin-liberty;
A countenance in which did meet
Sweet records, promises as sweet;
A creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food,
For transient sorrows, simple wiles,
Fraile, blame, love, kisses, tears and smiles.

And now I see with eye serene
The very pulse of the machine;
A being breathing thoughtful breath,
A traveller between life and death;
The reason firm, the temperance will,
Endurance, foresight, strength and skill;
A perfect woman, nobly planned
To warn, to comfort and command;
And yet a Spirit still, and bright
With something of an angel-light.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

A WOMAN, S YES.

"Yes," I answered you last night;
"No," this morning, sir, I say.
Colors seen by candle-light
Will not look the same by day.

When the viol played their best,
Lamps above, and laughs below,
Loose me sounded like a jest,
Fit for yea, or fit for no.

Call me false or call me free
Vow, whatever light may shine,
No man on your face shall see
Any grief, for change on mine.

Yet the sin is on us both;
Time to dance is not to woo;
Wooing light makes fickle truth,
Scorn of me recoils on you.

Learn to win a lady's faith
Nobly, as the thing is high,

Bravely, as for life and death—
With a loyal gravity.

Lead her from the festive boards,
Point her to the starry skies,
Guard her, by your truthful words,
Pure from courtship's flatteries.

By your truth she shall be true,
Ever true, as wives of yore;
And her yes, once said to you,
Shall be yes for evermore.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

THE SOUTH AS IT IS.

BY PARKER PILGRIM.

ALL who travel in the Southern States since the war can learn lessons, if they will, unknown to them before. Many have reported their impressions to you already, but all is not yet told. I am afraid the worst is yet unknown. Indeed, I think the North knows less of the actual South to-day, than of almost any other portion of the globe. Republicanism bears rule there, and reports itself to please itself. Counter authorities, especially from Democratic sources, are cast aside as unworthy of confidence, as no doubt they often are. But it is time one thing was told, and believed, too, everywhere, and that is, that Reconstruction, so far, is a failure. It is a bad failure. From the sole of its foot to its head, if it have any head, there is no soundness in it, none whatever. It began where it should have left off, with political organizations, with suffrage and sovereignty; when the first lessons in civilization had not been learned, had not been taught, and have not yet been taught. But party supremacy required the measure, and it was adopted, against all the dictates of genuine statesmanship, as well as the demands of justice and humanity. And hence its failure, as could not but have been expected.

If the Democratic party expects, to be comforted by any word of mine on the present condition and needs of the South, it will be disappointed. Slavery was the one sole cause of the terrible devastation and desolation under which the South reels to-day, and from which it cannot recover in a hundred years under any policy. Nor under the present policy, in a thousand, if ever. And it is not possible for the human mind ever to forget the unceasing and unhalloved support the Democratic party rendered that system, until the Infinite Patience could endure it no longer, and in righteous wrath, at one fell stroke, stove down the god, altar and worshippers, and left them a shapeless, ghastly ruin.

Neither political party understood the situation during the war of rebellion. Neither party understands it to-day. Slavery was not abolished by the Abolitionists. Still less was it abolished by the Republican party. In spirit and power, it survives even the war, with all its woes. Like everything else at the South, it is a ruin, but it is there. Both master and slave are

there. And more at war than ever before. And so far, the Northern element infused between them, instead of reconciling, has only made matters worse. The Northern Republican hates the master, but does not love the slave. The North never loved the negro race better than did the South. It did not abolish the slave system in form for the sake of the victims, nor at all until driven to the measure by the stern exigency of military necessity, for self-preservation. So far as any sense of justice and humanity ever were intended, it was manifest enough that the Republican party would have continued slavery unto this day, and unto the judgment day, had not the preservation of the nationality imperiously ordered and compelled otherwise. Year after year, the South fought for slavery without Union, the North fought for the Union, regardless of slavery—for a "Union with slaveholders."

And now the Republican party needs the black man's ballot at the South, and is using it for its own preservation, as his bayonet and bullet were used for the national salvation. And he is fast finding it out. Even in his low estate, he is learning who are not his friends. And his estate is lower than even the most extreme abolitionists ever described it. There is no tongue, no pen, no language to describe what slavery must have been, judged even by the gloomy shadows of it which survive. I would that Mr. Garrison and Wendell Phillips could spend one month in the cotton fields and rice swamps of the Carolinas and Georgia. I have seen only the Atlantic States, but these are the best, not the worst. They would soon see that suffrage is not the one thing needful for the emancipated slaves, men nor women, however it might have been for the interests of a party; and above all things, unless that suffrage were directed by a far other than the present order of politicians there.

For it must be said that far the larger part of the Northern men at the South have partaken in the general moral and political corruption that ruled there so long. That ruled until the present ruin followed. Many have undertaken to cultivate the lands by hiring the former slaves and paying them wages. But in nine instances out of every ten they have failed altogether, though paying wages on which it is hardly possible the laborers can live without begging or stealing, both of which are practiced there to a frightful extent. Almost every man who employs any considerable number of hands, keeps a little store of cheap groceries and provisions, and pays them out of it. And usually, the week's work is all taken up, so that scarcely one in a hundred can improve his condition under this order of things.

I saw gang after gang paid off at night, sometimes fifty or sixty at a time, and not five dollars in money was paid to the whole of them. For corn they allowed fifty cents a peck; for bacon which you and I would not eat at any price, they gave twenty-five cents a pound, and the prices of labor varied from half a dollar to a dollar a day. I have seen sturdy, healthy

young fellows, of twenty and upward, working for two dollars a week and bounding themselves. I saw women doing days' work that not a white man in New England or New York could do at any price, for seventy-five cents a day, all paid in goods (or *bads*), groceries and provisions. Some of these stores keep very decent articles, but not all. Most of them that I have seen keep whiskey in a barrel on tap, called whiskey by courtesy, but generally, I am assured, a compound of abominations fit only to transform the dupes who swallow it into demons. And strange as it may seem, not one colored person in a thousand will refuse it, old or young, male or female, though in slavery, I am told, indeed was always told, that drunkenness was not a prevailing vice. Probably the restraints of masterhood had much to do with it. The whiskey is usually drank raw and reeking from the barrel, without sugar and with very little, if any, water, which some of the drinkers said only drowned it. I have seen mothers pour it thus down the throats of six months babes, men, women, children, the store-keeper looking on without remark. The principal diet of the plantation people is coarse hominy and bacon, the latter, fortunately, though deemed a luxury, in but small quantities. And out of the cities, I have been often told, the same diet serves nearly all the white people also. I have heard of "hog and hominy" as a Southern bill of fare, complete, long time ago, but had no idea how literal, or how general, was its application.

The old slave quarters, unrepainted, are still the colored people's homes. Among all their houses, in the rural districts, I have not seen one pane of glass, not one set of crockery, earthen or iron ware, beyond a rude, and often broken, pot, with iron or tin spoons that certainly were never made lighter by scouring, scarcely any chairs or tables, but of home manufacture, and not one decent bed in any cabin, not one! Some of the women were rather tidily dressed, as I have seen them, and on Sundays, I am told, they appear quite well. But many of the men might defy all the scare-crows of a thousand corn-fields. Some of the infants I have seen, were entirely naked, and boys of at least a dozen years old, wore but a single garment, and that only a scanty apology in length, breadth, or thickness. And at least four kinds of vermin, smaller than rats and mice, infest many a human bed, its coarse covering, or its occupants, or all together. Ask the Union soldiers who survived the campaigns of the Southern States whether this be exaggeration?

The most prosperous and promising freedman I have seen lives on one of the Sea Islands. He had ten acres of cotton, nine of corn, three of beans, with plenty of potatoes, had harvested fifty bushels of excellent rice, kept a horse, a mule, two cows, with pigs and poultry on all sides of his house (inside not excepted, so far as poultry was concerned), and yet, with the exception of one plain but cabinet-made rocking-chair, and one glass goblet, carefully kept wrapped in a clean sheet of straw paper, and brought out to give me and my friends a drink of water, the furnishing of the house did not differ materially from those I have described. We were treated to roasted sweet potatoes, which an old grandmother pawed out of the hot ashes with her hands and replaced with others which she covered in the same independent way, no shovel nor tongs ever being used, seen nor known.

Drunkenness is not confined to class, nor color, in any of the States I have seen. Many say,

"the negro and the Indian have natural tastes and tendencies for stimulants." But with the former it would be safe to attribute it to his imitative nature, or disposition, coming, as he necessarily does, into too close contact with the whites. I certainly never saw such need of a Temperance Reform before, anywhere under heaven. I well remember the drinking habits of New England long before the thundering eloquence of the old Dr. Beecher (sire of many sons) was denouncing every grog-shop and bar-room as "a breathing hole of hell!" but never have I seen such wasting ravages, by drunkenness, of all moral and spiritual wealth, as here, now at full four o'clock in the afternoon of the nineteenth century. The calm appeal of a Father Mathew, and the glowing, fiery zeal of a John B. Gough, are needed in every elective district throughout the Southern States. Downright drunkenness cannot be said to be an omnipresence, but habitual and destructive drinking is. Those who do not drink themselves (of whom, alas! there are but few), furnish it for their friends, patrons, customers, and especially on election occasions to their supporters, too often in deluges and torrents. No class of politicians, from North or South, can plead exemption from this fearful charge. Young men and old men, who, perhaps, never tasted ardent spirits in their lives before going to the South, now drink the horrible beverages here concocted habitually, and many of them to fearful excess. And worse still, will provide them for the poor besotted colored people whenever votes, better bargains, or better work, or more of it, can be had thereby.

Private virtue among public men is not looked for, not expected, not even desired. And this is as true here in Washington, as farther South, or farther North. I have seen Aldermen when sitting at the city council board so drunk as that they had to be removed by the police, before business could proceed. I have seen Aldermen and Councilmen who not only could neither write nor read, and who exhibited little capacity for public business, even when sober. And only yesterday, I read in a newspaper an account, by an eye-witness, of a Judge in Abbeville, down in South Carolina, on the bench so drunk as that he had to be taken home by his friends, and the court adjourned. The clerk, it was added, was about as drunk as the judge. Whoever travels through the South with eyes and ears open, will have no difficulty in believing all this and more, were it needful to be told. And it is absolutely needful that it should be told, and published through the nation, if we would save our nation from the doom of Sodom and Gomorrah.

A majority of the Legislature of South Carolina are colored men, and many of them can neither write nor read. But several of their very best friends assured me they should never support such again, for the sake of the colored race itself; not even to save the State from the Democratic party. Such burlesque on the very name of government, they declared, was never before seen. I have witnessed enough myself to easily understand that it must be so. At the opening of the session, colored votes were easily bought at five dollars, though later they rose on their price. One shrewd Yankee, from Massachusetts, not a member, but who had some schemes to lobby through the Legislature, carried to the capital some cases of new hats, and with them, as legal tender, drove quite a spirited and successful business. Sad examples for white Northern Republicans to set before a people just emerging from the darkest degradation,

and cruellest, most degrading and oppressive that ever scourged the human race! With all the frightful realities of their past history still crushing them down, with the withering prejudice against their color still raging around them on every hand, and with such examples continually set before them by those whom they not only regard as the superior race, but have been told a thousand times, are their best, and only friends, what wonder that they are not to-day, many of them, one degree higher in the scale of mortal being, than when their freedom was first proclaimed! To me it seems absolutely omnipotent to human nature that they have done no worse.

It is often said at the North, and in the South as well, that what is most needed here is capital. That is not true. What the South needs most, is men and women. Not adventurers, mere plunderers, as so many are who have gone there since the war, seeking whom and what they may devour—ravenous beasts, who only go forth to seek their prey, intending to go back to their native Northern dens to riot on and enjoy it afterwards. The South needs intelligent men and women of industry, vigorous and thriving habits, who will go there and identify themselves with the South, to share her fortunes, for better, for worse—men who shall regard the colored man for more than his vote, and the colored woman for more than her virtue, and both as important to them only as they can in some way subserve their own interest; convenience and pleasure, with no thought whatever as to what shall be the fate of their victims. Formerly at the South, few labored except slaves and free colored people. That the native Southerner should still hold to his old idea and habit of idleness, is not strange. But almost every Northern man who comes, at once contracts the same. Very few white men intend to work here, any more than did the slaveholders fifty years ago. Labor is about as disreputable now as ever. And Northern men are to-day all through the Southern Atlantic States deluding or driving the colored people into working for them at prices, or on conditions, that would be deemed downright insult if proffered to any good working man in New England.

The old slaveholders have dreams and schemes in plenty of Coolies, Chinamen, Japanese, and even Germans, who are to do their dirty drudgery and all their manual labor, as "house-servants" and "field hands" (terms still extant here), at prices which must border on actual and perpetual starvation.

Almost the whole solicitude and talk among the idle classes, is of cheap labor, cheap labor, as if the curse of the Eternal God had not been blasting such cheap labor from the days of Egypt's Pharaohs to the Pharaohs and would-be Pharaohs of America forty centuries afterwards.

Carpet-bagger is not wholly an invidious designation here. Most Northern men whom I have seen are here but to fill their pockets as speedily as possible by such means as offer, some as planters, but more as politicians, and of a low order, many of them, too. The young western emigrant, who wrote back to his father, a disappointed office-seeker, in Vermont, to come to the west, and urged as a reason, that, "most almighty mean men could get into office," would find good ground for such argument all through the Southern States. With such resources as the North is now furnishing the South in great measure, her last state must inevitably be worse than the first.

There are two elements in action at the South

of which I have not yet spoken; her churches and her schools. Of the former I have only to say that for almost a hundred years they defended and practiced slaveholding, with all its heathenism, cruelty and brutality; seeking their argument in the Old Testament, the New Testament, and the Apocrypha, to boot; separating, by sale, husbands and wives; who were also members of the same church, and justifying it on the ground, as they said and published, "that such separation is civilly a separation by death, and we believe that in the sight of God it will be so viewed!" All this, and more, and worse, the churches did, and sanctioned, and sanctified; and, so far as I can see, they are still just the same churches in form, spirit and power, and just as disastrous in their influence as ever before; and so nothing good can be expected of them.

The one ground of hope for the South is in her primary schools, or would be had she them in greater number. The North through, or in conjunction with the Freedman's Bureau, has furnished the means and the teachers for a considerable number of schools of various grades, and, so far as I have seen them, generally of most excellent character, and that colored children and youth are susceptible of the highest culture, under suitable influences, can be no longer doubted. I never saw a finer school than one of colored pupils in Charleston. But a thousand teachers and schools are needed where only one is found. In 1807 Governor Pinckney, in a message to the legislature of South Carolina, set forth in most forcible and eloquent language, the importance of a school system, that should put a good common education within reach of every citizen of the state. Of course he meant only the white population. But that was more than sixty years ago, two generations of white and three of colored people have passed away, and no such system has ever been enacted. And the other day I heard two members of the present legislature in earnest conversation as to how the subject can be approached with most hope of success, in the November session.

Surely the presence of a large number of members to whom even alphabets are mysteries, to say nothing of higher stages of literary culture, must be stunning argument in favor of some system that shall redeem at least that state from the foulest reproach that rests not only upon our republicanism but upon the civilization of the nineteenth century. For if we cannot have educated suffrage, let us at least have Mayors, Aldermen, Senators, Judges, and Governors, who in public and political affairs can discern between their right hand and their left.

AN EVENING WITH THE PROGRESSIVES.

The following sketch, by Eleanor Kirk, is from *Packer's Monthly* for November:

How little is really known of the home-life of our prominent men! I was more than ever impressed with this thought a few evenings since, as I sat in the midst of a pleasant circle, at the house of Andrew Jackson Davis, in Orange, New Jersey. Please don't misunderstand the word "circle." I use it in its literal, and at the same time pleasantly comprehensive sense, not at all after the manner of modern spiritualists—albeit this circle was convened at the house of their chief apostle. To those who have been at all interested in this comparatively new science, among its proselytes as well as its ene-

mies, the idea seems to be common that the dwellings of professed spiritualists are grim, shadowy sort of places—dark table-tipping, unaccountable fustianings, and metaphysical phantasies are the order of the day; that these prognosticators in the world but not of it, that they consider it their duty to mortify the flesh by subsisting on oat meal and Graham mush—in short, are as cranky and crabby in their home relations as a bad-tempered old maid bent upon getting married. How mistaken folks can be in this world! Imagine a two-story frame cottage, built in a rambling country style, surrounded by trees, neat, but exceedingly unpretentious in its general appearance, and you have the outside view of the house of this expounder of the new doctrine. The internal simplicity and arrangement of furniture correspond exactly with the external. There is no striving after effect, no lavish expenditure of means, though it would be difficult to find a more comfortable, well-ordered, and really unexceptionable establishment in the land. The parlor of the house is the study of Mr. Davis; and no wonder! God's sunshine drifts in through six windows, lighting up the fine engravings with which the room is adorned—casting pleasant, loving glances upon the myriad volumes filling the sides of the room. A high desk in one corner, which conveys the idea of standing while writing, is the only article of furniture really suggestive of work. In every other respect the apartment radiates a *dolce far niente* influence, as soothing to the tired traveller as a mother's lullaby to a restless infant. At this desk Mr. Davis writes hour after hour without fatigue—and very rapidly too, as his voluminous works give good evidence. Repeatedly and steadily, one would suppose, in going over the list, and yet he is never hurried or hurried—always has an hour to spend with a friend, and always manages to make that hour pleasant as well instructive.

"Here is where I do my writing," said Mrs. Davis, leading us to a neighboring apartment, where stands the cosiest of little desks, every compartment of which is filled with books of reference, works of favorite authors, manuscript, &c. &c. The most casual observer cannot fail to understand that the presiding spirit here is an orderly one, whether of this world or the next. Mrs. Davis is a rapid thinker, naturally logical—reasoning from cause to effect, if not more intuitively at least more sensibly than most women of apparently equal intellectual abilities. I was agreeably surprised when Mrs. D. informed me that Parker Pillsbury was expected out to "stay all night;" and, although I had only run down for the afternoon, this decided me in remaining over. Who doesn't know something about Parker Pillsbury? the staid, earnest anti-slavery veteran, who has waged war for nobody knows how many years upon all kinds of tyranny and injustice; who fought slavery until it died—a dreadful death, to be sure, but one from which there can be no resurrection? Who, when that monstrous wrong was safely disposed of, immediately armed himself anew, and proceeded to do battle for the oppressed next in order, which Parker found to be woman; and there he stands to-day, on the platform of Woman's Rights, hurling the full force of his logic and philosophy against the oppressors of woman. May he live to see the fulfilment of his hopes in this as he has in the other!

"Why, Mr. Pillsbury," said I, as he entered, "I didn't know that you were a spiritualist."

"Well, who said I was?" he replied; "can

you not spiritualists visit here? But then, after all," he continued, with that hearty good nature which endears him to all his acquaintances, "after all, I don't know but spiritualism is about as sensible a doctrine as any now before the people." /like it."

Sensible. That word just expressed it. One can tell from a glance at the peculiar physiognomy of this reformer, that whatever the views presented, unless they appeared very strongly to his common sense, they would necessarily be denied admittance. For those of you who have never seen "P. P." let me describe him. Imagine a man of medium height, broad-shouldered and brawny, a little Scotch in appearance—though a full-blooded Yankee—dark hair and eyes, a full, intellectual forehead, and a head which, if there be anything in the science of phrenology, speaks well for the honesty and tenacity of its owner; a pair of kindly eyes look out at you from the shielving peripheries, begetting a feeling of trust—at first thought a trifle unexplainable, as Parker can, by no manner of means, be called demonstrative; but, after a slight acquaintance, one realizes that it is the innate honesty of the man speaking directly to the soul. Those who are opposed to his agitating principles give him credit for this grand quality, and what does a mortal want more? If one's opposers can trust one, there can surely be little animosity in opposition. Mr. Pillsbury always dresses in black—sometimes varying the solemnity of the toilet with a light vest. Parker's tailor is among the least of his troubles; so that his clothes are easy, the rest can take care of itself. He would no more suffer in a pair of tight boots than he would allow himself to be cramped by a narrow creed, or unjust prejudice.

"Parker, will you have a piece of the beef?" said Mr. Davis, at the dinner table.

"Well—yes," replied Parker, a little hesitatingly; "but I was waiting for you to ask a blessing."

"Ah," said Mr. Davis, "I have no objection to the blessing, if any one at the table feels like it; but, according to my ideas, God breathed a blessing into this animal (pointing to the juicy steak before him) when He said, 'you shall be beef—and good beef—to bless the stomach of man.' I thank, Parker, we can show our gratitude by partaking heartily."

"All right," replied P. P.; "but I always give everybody a chance to worship at the table according to the dictates of his own conscience. You see I have been brought up in that way, and, from the force of habit, kept quiet a moment."

When questioned in reference to the war waged against slavery, years ago, he said:

"I tell you those were troublous times. Stephen Foster and I had many pretty narrow escapes. Stephen, you see, would always persist in getting himself into trouble. It's a wonder he hadn't been killed. Stale eggs used to sail round with an odor and velocity as damaging to a fellow's offshoots as to his good clothes. Stephen was arrested and locked up in jail at least a dozen times, for disturbing the worship—and very little difference it made to him. While the rest of us would be holding forth in some hall or lecture room hired for the purpose, Stephen would leave the crowd and walk into a religious meeting and try to give his views there. 'Put him out!' 'Put him down!' had not the slightest effect; Stephen always finished what he had to say—unless, indeed, he was dragged out and marched off to jail before he

reached 'lastly.' One day he was overtaken by a mob in a town in Massachusetts; not content with bruising and laming the poor fellow, some scamp, without a particle of conscience, reached in and amputated one of Stephen's coat-tails. (They were swallow-tails in those days.) The next morning, which was Sunday, we assembled at the hall of the town to preach our doctrines; Stephen was nowhere to be seen. I knew well enough that he had gone to one of the churches, where they had a more fashionable congregation, in order to display his one-sided garment. I was right. He waited until the bell had ceased ringing, and the minister had risen to read the hymn; then Stephen walked slowly, and with great dignity, up the chief aisle—minus one coat-tail—ascended the steps of the pulpit, and seated himself beside the minister. Of course there could be nothing done about that, as he made no attempt to disturb the exercises of the meeting. At that period it was customary for all to rise at prayer time. The minister read the hymn, a chapter in the Bible, and then followed the long prayer before the sermon. All arose and Stephen arose. Buttoning his curtailed outer garment tight over his breast he deliberately turned his back to the audience, and stood perfectly still, in full view until the prayer was ended, and then silently and respectfully sat down and listened to the remaining exercises."

"But, Mr. Pillsbury," said I, "what good did that do?"

"What good?" he replied, "Do you remember the name of Mrs. Livermore's paper, the *Agitator*? Well, the way, and the only way, we could do much good in those days was by agitating; and that performance of Stephen's had its effect, I can assure you."

Moonlight flooded the pleasant apartment, and still Parker kept on with his interesting narrations. It was so still there, so quiet, so gloriously harmonious, that I could not help asking myself, "From whence does this soul-rest emanate? Is it the result of their peculiar faith?" And I made bold to ask.

"Easily accounted for, my friend," said Mr. Davis. "We believe, we know that all the troubles and annoyances of this world are simply blessings in disguise. Whatever comes to mortal man or woman is the best possible thing that can happen to that individual. We take things as we find them, and don't quarrel about them. My nature needs this treatment, this discipline, for to progress and development—yours that. One plant requires a great deal of sunshine, another more of the gentle dew; another, to promote strength, must be constantly drenched, and so on through all nature and natures. This philosophy we call Harmonial. Then again, love lives in this house. Mary and I"—and here the philosopher threw the little woman by his side a glance which entirely substantiated the subsequent statement—"Mary and I are perfectly content with each other."

"Yes—well," I queried, "but what if God should suddenly remove Mary; where would be the peace and harmony then? Wouldn't you feel that you had more than you could bear—that life wasn't worth living? It seems to me very easy to have a philosophy for other people."

"Why, bless your heart," he answered, "that would be all right, and I should so recognize it. It would be hard, and I should suffer, but I should regard the separation as wise and loving, and just what I needed; but why do I make use of that word separation? We

should be just as near each other as now."

"Oh, yes," said Parker, and it seemed to me the moonlight paled a little, and I instinctively drew my chair near the group, as the idea of returning spirits flashed across my mind. C, yes, the saddest sight in the world to me is a family of motherless little ones, and yet more than once I have said to the stricken mourner, and said it because I believed it, too, not simply as word of comfort, "your wife is just as near those babies as she was before this physical change, just as loving, and much more powerful to help." It is the strangest of all strange things to me how any one, with the least idea of another state of existence, can believe that in the grave which contains the cast-off garments of flesh is also buried all love, and tenderness, and sympathy. Oh, Death is not the horrid old bugbear he used to be, and I rejoice at the change."

In reference to the creeds and doctrines before the world, Mr. Davis said:

"They are all right. Every man must fight with his own weapons. I cannot use your hands or your brain, and that is one thing the masses do not sufficiently take into consideration. Look at Mr. Beecher, for instance. He is doing a grand work, and in a grand manner. His platform is as broad and comprehensive as mine. The difference lies in the way he represents things, or more immediately in the manner that truth presents itself to him. Now, who would have Henry Ward Beecher any other man if they could? Not I."

To this all agreed but the writer, and I ventured to differ audibly thus:

"Just see what magnetic strength that man possesses; I am dissatisfied with Mr. Beecher on this account, that he does not set apart one day in the week for receiving visitors. I know of men and women in great tribulation, who have called at his house time after time, hoping to receive some of the consolation he dispenses so bountifully in the pulpit, and without the least success. A man who understands human nature as he does, with his peculiar and powerful magnetic sympathy, should do more in a private way for the poor disconsolate groaning under their heavy loads."

"You make a great mistake," said the Seer. "There is just the difference between Mr. Beecher and the majority of pulpit orators that there is between an ocean and a fountain. Beecher is essentially an ocean. He must minister to the masses—to the world. Would you spoil the beauty and grandeur of the ocean by cutting it up into rivers and rivulets? No, of course not. That magnetism which you speak of as being so powerful, would, if divided into bits here and there, be of small consequence compared with the immense good it accomplishes now. Let the man alone. Let him fight it out his own way. He knows what his mission is."

Strange to say that this view of the question had never before entered my mind, but it was impossible not to see the force of the argument, and I said softly to myself, "There can certainly be nothing very much amiss with a doctrine which inculcates the charity and brotherly love which seem to be the leading characteristics of this group. No cavilling, no back-biting, no censoriousness here. Delightful! and so it was. Life didn't seem half so much a muddle and a failure as it had before (and probably will again) that night in the moonlit study of Andrew Jackson Davis. What is life without peace? But then Andrew says some must fight, and those whom God has provided with

powder and shot must blow away. If that is so, one might as well be resigned. And now one more look at the charmed circle. Parker grandly smiling, his honest face lit up with a smile, which plainly said, "It is good to be here." Mary, encircled by her husband's arm, earnest and loving; Andrew, practical, resolute, at peace; and I—well I (only a photographer—a pen photographer, I mean—no relation to Mummer) looked out into the moonlight, and tried to see—a spirit.

A CONTENTED WOMAN.

DEAR REVOLUTION: I have just reached home, but I cannot sleep, until I have answered 'what follows for your admirable paper. Please give it a place, and allow my notes to follow.

To the Editor of the *R. Y. Bulletin*:

I have read the appeal in the *Bulletin*, in behalf of the "Woman's Suffrage Convention," and, as one of the "contented women of Rhode Island," I make answer. (1)

I would not "refuse to relieve a case of destitution, if brought to my notice;" but I do not believe there is a woman in America who can justly complain of oppression, destitution, or suffering, through the laws of the land. (2). I do not think it is right for a woman, under any circumstances, to vote, or to take any public position. Religion, I know, is considered old-fashioned in this fast age, but do any of these "noble-minded women" remember that our Lord and His apostles enjoined humility and quietness, as both the duty and the beauty of the woman?

I believe some of these women are married. (3). They pass a very poor compliment to their husbands, in thus asserting that the marriage bond is so hateful that they wish the power to annul it whenever they desire. I have seen it stated (I cannot say with how much truth) that, though married, none of them are mothers—ah! perhaps if they were, we should have no more of this bluster. Tennyson recommended motherhood for his "Princess." He thought

"A lusty brace of twins would cure her."

There are times—sacred seasons in a woman's life—when, with her nerves quivering, her brain whirling, and her mind strangely morbid, she is unfit to act, even did she occupy the most prominent place in the councils of the land. And must courts defer their judgments, and legislative bodies adjourn, until she shall be fit to resume her place among them? (4).

I cannot but think that all this cry for "Woman's Rights" is but the hungry craving of an unsatisfied woman's heart. Her throne and kingdom are her home; her high heaven of heavens is in her husband's heart. And while she retains her proper place, and merits the respect of man, her influence is three-fold stronger than it ever could be were she as masculine as she wishes to become. I agree with the western editor who said, "a true woman, one fitted to be a wife and mother, would no sooner touch a vote than she would a coal of fire or a rattlesnake." (5).

In conclusion, I say that one of the "contented women" will not attend the Convention. I have not the slightest desire to listen to the pleadings of women who, though they may be "earnest," are certainly misguided. C. P. B.

1. And so Mrs. C. P. B., the dear creature, is one of the *contented* women of Rhode Island. One of the short-sighted, sleepy women, rather, who, not understanding their true condition, wholly mistake their duty. *Contented, forsooth!*—just so with the *contented* slaves, who had no right to their own earnings, their own bodies, their own souls, not even to their own babies, until these intermediaries, who have come hither also, to turn the world upside down, had touched their eyes, and they opened upon the truth, and the scales fell from them with flashes of fire.

2. Monstrous! Can the writer be a woman—or only a child in the high school, who has been put up to writing on a prize question? A married woman, and of course in the way of becoming a mother if not already a mother, and so ignorant of the laws made by man, with

out her consent or participation, as not to know that the moment she was married she became, by law, wholly dependent upon her husband for her daily bread, though she may have brought him tens of thousands to her dowry. A woman and a wife! and not know that, by law, while on the instant of marriage, her husband takes all her property—that is, all her personal property forever, and the rents and profits of all her real property for life, however acquired, while she takes no part of his, not a dollar on her marriage, though he may be worth millions, and only one-third of what he may forgo to waste or give away to others during his life or on his death-bed, and one-third only of the rents and profits of his real estate after he has left the earth!

"I don't believe," she says, "there is a woman in America who can justly complain of oppression, destitution, or suffering, through the laws of the land!" What an egregious simpleton! Does she ever read a newspaper? or ever look into the records of our criminal courts? Has she lived to marriageable years without knowing that, by law, she is a slave; that she cannot acquire property nor keep her own earnings any more than a slave; but must depend upon her master doing out to her, her daily allowance? That, by law, she is not her own mistress, any more than the quadroon favorite of a southern planter, and that, by law, her children are his, not hers, to dispose of as he will; that, by law, she is taxed without representation, and that a scheme is now brewing whereby the acknowledged rights of women are to be deliberately postponed, till her masters, the Irish and Norwegian, the Japanese and the Chinese, and all the overflow of the rest of the world, have been set over her by law? that these barbarians, being allowed the right of suffrage, while it is denied to her, they are to make, or at least help to make the laws which are to govern our mothers, and wives, and sisters, and daughters throughout the land? These being facts,—undeniable facts—if C. P. B. does not know them to be facts, what unpardonable presumption for her to take her sisters to task, in the newspapers, while they, understanding the whole subject are laboring to emancipate not themselves and their children, where they have any, but her and her children forever! What insolence! I should say, if C. P. B. were a man; but being only a woman, I say what impertinence.

3. But she believes that some of these women are married. Yes, that they are! and well married, with wise and patient husbands, living in well-ordered households, where they have bread to eat, bread enough and to spare, of the best, and not bread that after going through a third fermentation has been polluted with soda, with their homes full of children, capital housekeepers, as I have reason to know, christian gentlemen too, and an honor to the race of womankind, to say nothing of mankind.

4. But who says "that the marriage bond is so hateful that they wish the power to annul it, whenever they desire?" This charge is both wicked and preposterous, and in the sense meant, utterly false, but if it were true, what then? Has the writer ever heard of Chicago? or of the cry "ten minutes for dinner!" when the passengers stop for a freshment along the way?

But if it were true, what then? Would not C. P. B. herself "wish the power to annul the marriage bond whenever she desired? If not, G. V. help her! and grant her some reasoning acuity.

5. Charming! do legislative bodies, or courts, of justice, or conventions, religious or political, "defer their judgments, or adjourn," till the weaklings of our sex have come to their health? Then why should that objection be urged against woman? Alas! frivolous and foolish, it deserves no answer.

But her ladyship finished off by yielding the whole controversy after having urged all this, for what says she? Take her own words.

"I cannot but think that all this cry for Woman's Rights is but the hungry craving of an unsatisfied woman's heart." Gracious Heaven, dear sister, do you know what you are saying? This very belief which you so triumphantly and unguardedly avow—I know not which—is just what all these women believe who are clamoring for Woman's Rights, and whom you are taking to task in the newspapers. You are with them therefore, without knowing it. Bethink you, I pray—whence comes "the hungry craving of an unsatisfied woman's heart?" Ask yourself and you may reach the truth by intuition, if not by reasoning.

You have seen it stated, you say, that none of these women are mothers. A great mistake, I assure you, for one of the foremost has six children living, and has lost one. Others are in a similar predicament, and all, who are allowed the privilege by law, may be, and I believe are mothers, with only two exceptions. But you, madame, are a mother, it would seem, and a happy mother, and yet you recommend twins for a specific to all these other women, whether married or unmarried. Tennyson prescribes motherhood to the princess and so do you, like spermacei as "the sovereignest thing for inward bruises." But perhaps the woman's rights champions, who wear caps, may be allowed to judge for themselves, lest the remedy be found worse than the disease, in the personal condition of our law.

6. These women do not desire to "unsex themselves nor to become masculine," and the western booby who talks about a wife or mother, refusing to touch a vote as she would a coal of fire or a rattlesnake, shows what kind of a wife and mother he would choose for companionship. Something "to suckle fools and chronicle small beer," at best.

But enough. Mrs. C. P. B. had better review the case, and then, perhaps, I may not be obliged to deal with her as I would with a man, for his blundering audacity. As a woman, a married woman, a wife and a mother, I should be inclined to treat her with great reverence; but for the blasphemies uttered by her, against herself and her female offspring to the latest generation. Good night! JOHN NEAL.

Portland, Oct. 22d, 1869.

CALL FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

THE following is an extract from a private letter, dated East Dennis, Oct. 13, 1869:

My object in writing you now, is to ask, if we cannot bespeak the presence of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony to look after your old parish of Cape Cod. I enclose the names of three subscribers, whose homes, hands and hearts will be gladly opened to them. I now have a fractional interest in three halls, but if those women come, I shall not stop short of seeing them introduced into and occupying the platform of every church on Cape Cod—and it will be my greatest pride and pleasure. Now let those gifted, talented women, whose unflagging zeal knows no rest, come, and they will

introduce their paper, disseminate their principles and do great work for humanity. If they will come, I will see the appointments and every arrangement made to forward such an undertaking.

Foreign Correspondence.

ENGLISH LETTER—NO. XXIV.

RECEPTION ROOM, ROYAL PALACE, }
Bristol, October, 1869. }

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

THE National Association for the Promotion of Social Science has been six days in session here. It has four departments:

I. JURISPRUDENCE AND AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.

II. EDUCATION.

III. HEALTH.

IV. ECONOMY AND TRADE.

Special questions on the subjects connected with the departments are discussed in each, and voluntary papers, on kindred questions, are also read in each section. Ten or twelve of the numerous papers read were by women. I may mention, amongst these, four papers by Mary Carpenter on "Education for the Destitute," on the "Industrial Schools Act," on "Children's Agents for the Supervision of Young Persons who have left School," and on "Female Education." In the department ECONOMY AND TRADE, Miss Octavia Hill read a paper on the "Importance of Aiding the Poor without Almsgiving." This lady described the successful working of a system for improving the homes of the poor, promoted by Mr. Ruskin, of which I gave you an account in a former letter.

Miss Jessie Boncheret read a paper on "Boarding out Pauper Children," and Miss Florence Hill had one on a similar subject, to which she has paid much attention. By her work on the care of these "children of the state," as well as personal effort, Miss Hill has done much good. Miss Griffith and Mrs. Maine had papers on the question "Can Infanticide be diminished by Legislative Enactment?" and Mrs. Meredith of the South London Mission at Brixton, read a paper on the "Treatment of Female Criminals." She also furnished a large amount of information, derived from personal intercourse with these sad pariahs of our so-called civilization. Miss Doro, thea Beale discoursed on the "Education of Girls," and Miss Duck on "Hospital Management."

Mrs. Alfred Hill read a paper on the Married Women's Property bill, which elicited much discussion in one of the sections. Professor Newman and your countryman, Mr. Beach Lawrence, made able speeches. Miss Tod, of Belfast, spoke well, as did also Miss Robertson of Dublin on this and other occasions.

In the Education department, which was presided over by the Rev. Charles Kingsley, perfectly equal rights and advantages for boys and girls, men and women, were advocated by all the best speakers and essayists. Mr. W. Cooke Taylor read an excellent paper deprecating the separation of the sexes in education as injurious to both. There was some opposition to his views, which were ably supported by Dr. W. B. Hodgson and by Mr. F. W. Myers of Cambridge. Dr. Lankester had a good paper on the "Teaching of Physiology as a Branch of General Education." Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, who was received with the greatest respect, made some valuable remarks in the Health depart-

Miss Mary Carpenter spoke in the Education discussion.

THE LADIES' CONFERENCE.

All ladies, members of the Social Science Association, were invited to this conference. The first meeting was held on Wednesday morning, before the opening of the Congress. It was well attended, and a tone of serious, earnest interest pervaded the meeting. Miss Mary Carpenter presided and directed the discussions in a very efficient manner, introducing each speaker and calling attention to special points of interest. I am happy to say that Miss Carpenter looks remarkably well, and in spite of her sixty years seems to have plenty of animation and energy still to enable her to carry out her benevolent labors. It seems to be a real delight to her to condense her large experience and extensive knowledge for the benefit of others engaged in the work to which she has so long devoted herself. The reformatory schools and penitentiaries of England and the prisons and Zetanas of India will long bear witness to her work.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

After a brief opening address, Miss Carpenter read a letter she had just received from Miss Nightingale expressing full sympathy with the objects of the conference in the promotion of women's work and women's efforts in all the departments of the Social Science Association. Miss Nightingale declared her willingness to co-operate with us, heart and hand, from her sick room, to the utmost of her power, and to assist with the experience and knowledge as well as the influence of which she is so largely possessed.

DR. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL.

who was received with much respect, was the first speaker. At the request of the President, Dr. Blackwell gave an account of her own medical career, describing her early difficulties as the only woman student at Geneva, N. Y., her experiences at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, and afterwards, when at her studies in Paris, and stating her present position as a family physician in full practice.

WOMEN AS SANITARY PHYSICIANS.

"Prevention is better than cure," says the proverb, and it is this better part of prevention, that Dr. Blackwell assigns to the special function of women in medicine. She gives particular emphasis to the fitness of women for initiating a reform, which is much needed in all matters of Hygiene. Women as physicians are generally more sympathizing than men. Their interest in the patient is greater than their interest in the "case." This naturally leads them to study the means of guarding against disease as well as the cure of it. Men, on the other hand, lean towards the scientific aspect of disease, and seldom look beyond the cure or alleviation of present suffering. In consequence of the absence of the feminine element in the medical profession the subject of Hygiene has hitherto been greatly neglected. Even in Paris, the centre of medical science, the professor of Hygiene has little more than a nominal office. Dr. Blackwell ascribes the interest taken by scientific men and the public generally in sanitary matters, for the last fifteen years—an interest greater than at any former period of the world's history—to the impulse which Miss Nightingale gave to the subject at the time of the Crimean war. Since that date a whole literature on Sanitary Science and Sanitary Reform has sprung into existence, and the subject has received much attention not only in England

and America, but in France, Germany and Italy, and is never again likely to be disregarded.

MISS LOUISA TWINING

next addressed the meeting. This lady has been occupied for above fourteen years in effecting reforms, by means of lady visitors, in the condition and morale of our workhouses. She gave an account of the mode of operation of the different societies and visitors, and of her own experience in the South London Workhouse.

MISS MARY MERRYWEATHER

of Liverpool, principal of the Nurse-training Institution of that city, gave an account of her work, which has been remarkably successful in that valuable school for nurses. Sick nurses are there trained for hospitals, for service in private families and for employment by the benevolent amongst the poor.

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED BY THE CONFERENCE.

The Conference met daily, and papers were read on Temperance, Industrial Schools, Penitentiaries, Teaching the Blind, Homes of the Poor, Amusements for the Poor, and Nursery Reform. The Queen's Institute of Professional Schools for Women in Dublin was described by Miss Gough, one of the managers. Sixty telegraph clerks, trained in this institution are now employed in Ireland.

IRREPRESSIBLE "WOMEN'S RIGHTS."

An attempt was made to exclude all subjects bearing on politics and Women's Rights from the deliberations of the Ladies' Conference, but a determined stand was made against any such limitations by Lady Bowring, Mrs. Jacob Bright, Mrs. Lucas and several other ladies, among whom I may mention the Misses Ashworth of Bath, nieces of Mr. Jacob Bright. A vote having been taken, the majority declared the basis of the Conference to be co-extensive with that of the Social Science Association. Miss Carpenter, who is to sail for India on the 23d inst., and resigned the presidency of the Conference. She strongly advised the omission of political subjects from our programme, but declared that she had no wish to fetter the future course of those who were to work after her. Lady Bowring was appointed to take the place of president, and she conducted the remaining sittings of the Conference with much ability and tact. The principle of free discussion was established. The Ladies Conference is regarded as a sort of preparatory school for ladies unaccustomed to public speaking, but it will not in any way discourage, but rather promote, the action of women in the general meetings of the Social Science Congress, which are on a basis of Equal Rights.

FEMALE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The sixth annual session of this Society commenced in London this week. Eighty-two ladies have entered as students in this college, of whom many are already settled in practice and are succeeding admirably. They are the best taught accoucheuses hitherto accessible to the English public.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN VIENNA.

I learn from the *Independence Belge* that the municipal body of the Austrian capital has decided that seven thousand women, inhabiting that city, paying its taxes, and otherwise complying with all legal conditions, shall henceforth be admitted to the right of an elective vote. Thus it appears that the principle of Woman's Suffrage has triumphed in the Euro-

pean capital hitherto most famous for rigid adherence to ancient usages.

THE WOMAN MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

Mr. Mill's work on the *Subjection of Women* is enjoying a wide circulation in Russia. Three extended reviews of it, all highly approving of its sentiments, have recently appeared in the journals of Moscow and St. Petersburg. In a domestic drama, now having a run at the Moscow Theatre, a young lady declares that "Women ought to be free," and the sentiment is received with loud applause.

It is proposed to hold a grand Woman's Rights Convention at St. Petersburg to which Mr. Mill will be invited. Thus remarks the *Daily News*: "Even Russia, in her slow glacier-like movement, has arrived at a point when some change in the legal and political relations of women seems desirable and feasible." From private sources we learn that the ladies of St. Petersburg are making strenuous efforts to promote the education of women.

Yours very truly, REBECCA MOORE.

LETTER FROM MRS. BULLARD.

GENEVA, September, 1869.

GENEVA is the capital of the smallest Canton of the Swiss Republic. This Canton is only fifteen miles square and has a population of less than 90,000 inhabitants, of whom Geneva contains 48,000.

When one thinks of the insignificant space of territory of this Canton, and its few inhabitants, Voltaire's sarcasm, "when I shake my wig the powder flies over the whole republic," does not seem out of place, and yet in spite of its petty territory and small number of inhabitants, Geneva has borne no inconsiderable part in the history of the world. With Geneva many great names are closely connected. Within her narrow boundaries, Calvin, Rousseau, Voltaire, and many other well known men and women found a home, and from that small centre emanated principles which have since convulsed the world.

Among the great men who have resided in Geneva, Calvin holds the first place. As a fugitive and an exile from France, banished on account of his religious opinions, he found a refuge in Geneva, and here, by the force of his character, he soon gained a complete ascendancy over the people, an ascendancy which he maintained until his death.

Calvin was an austere man, and he imposed on others the same rigid rules which he obeyed himself. His sway extended to the regulation of matters of domestic economy. He forbade the wearing of plush breeches, he limited the number of dishes at a dinner party, he forbade theatricals, he punished gamblers by exposure in a pillory with a pack of cards tied about their necks, he ordained that adultery should be atoned for by death, and Sabbath-breaking was followed by public reprimand from the old pulpit which still exists as a memento of the great man who once occupied it.

Under his rule, which lasted for twenty-three years, Geneva was known as the "Rome of Protestantism," and to its shelter flocked the fugitives, who, at this time of religious intolerance, were not few.

John Knox was one of this illustrious number and he resided in Geneva for two years. But though Calvin received and protected the victims of religious persecution, he himself tolerated no differences from his own creed. He banished one man who did not agree with him

on "Predestination," he turned another whose views of the Trinity he considered heretical. But the weakness and follies of Calvin were those of his age and time; his vigor of mind and his purity of life were all his own, and the impulse which he gave to free thought, has been felt all the world over. The religious doctrines which spread over Scotland, Holland, France and Germany, and which our own Pilgrim Fathers bore to America, had their root in Geneva; the doctrines also of political and social liberty sprang from this city. Under Calvin's rule these great ideas grew and flourished, and in spite of his faults he was a great and good man. Toleration like confidence "is a plant of slow growth," and before we pass too severe a judgment of the bigotry and illiberality of the old reformers, perhaps it would be well to ask ourselves if we, in this enlightened generation, are entirely free from the errors we inveigh against? Are there no heretics now in our own land, whose sins against the social, religious and political creeds held by the majority, are punished, not by burning and other physical tortures which have gone out of fashion, but by obloquy, misrepresentation, and social ostracism?

But to return to Geneva. Among its great men we must not forget Rousseau, whose works were burnt publicly in the Square through the influence of the Council of Sorbonne, and Voltaire, as being "scandalous, impious and dangerous to all governments, and tending to destroy the Christian religion!"

Voltaire, in the character of a protector of the Christian religion, is in a somewhat novel position! But for once he and the Romanists were agreed, and the books were burnt by the common hangman. But in spite of this fate, the ideas of Rousseau were not destroyed. Phoenix-like, they rose from the ashes of that fire in Geneva, and their pernicious influence was felt in the revolution of France, and is still at work in all lands.

The evil that men do lives after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones.

And the seeds of philosophy sown by some speculative mind, often spring up into a terrible harvest before which its author would stand dismayed and aghast.

The former residence of Voltaire is within a short drive of Geneva. It is in the little town of Fernex, which Voltaire found a mere hamlet and which he transformed into a flourishing village. He resided here for twenty years, during which period he established manufactories, collected colonists, and built a chateau, a theatre, and a church, which last building he inscribed with these words:—"Voltaire erected this for God." The theatre has been pulled down, but the chateau still exists, though it has undergone considerable change. Two of the rooms once occupied by the philosopher remain as he left them, and are visited by nearly all who go to Geneva.

As you enter the chateau, in a small chamber opening on to the porch, your eye rests on a simple, white marble monument, on which is inscribed these words:—"Mon Cœur est ici; Mon Esprit est partout." My heart is here, and my intellect everywhere. This receptacle for the heart of Voltaire was built by himself, during his lifetime, and according to his instructions, his heart was placed within it. The rest of his mortal remains repose in the Pantheon in Paris.

The furniture which Voltaire used, the table on which he wrote, the chairs on which he sat,

and the paintings which he loved, are in this room. Out of it opens a still smaller apartment, which was his bed-chamber. There is his bed, and on the walls hang the gifts he received from various crowned heads. His own portrait as a young man hangs there, and the picture of the young chimney-sweep whom he adopted as his own son. A portrait of Frederick the great of Prussia, the friend of the philosopher, occupies a conspicuous place, and also a large piece of worsted work wrought by the hands of Catherine II. of Russia, and by her presented to Voltaire.

The rooms are small and unpretending in all their appointments, but the genius of the great man who lived there makes the spot a charmed one. The situation of the chateau is pleasant, and the view beautiful. In clear weather Mount Blanc is to be seen, and Geneva, surrounded by its mountain girdle, lies in full view from the garden.

In this garden is a long walk, in an arbor of green horn-beam, which was the favorite promenade of Voltaire. Here he used to compose a great deal, pacing up and down and dictating, as he walked, to his secretary.

All around this beautiful Lake of Geneva are scattered villas which have been the favorite dwellings of many people of world-wide reputation.

About two miles from Geneva, is the Campagne Diodati where Byron spent some time, and where he composed Manfred, and the third canto of Childe Harold.

In another direction you find a villa once occupied by the Empress Josephine, and at no great distance from Geneva, in Coppet, is the former residence of Necker, the famous Minister of Louis XVI., and his still more famous daughter, Madame De Staël.

Sir Humphrey Davy spent many years in this vicinity, and Milton visited his friend Diodati who resided here.

And it is not strange that this lovely spot should have drawn to it so many admirers. No one who visits Geneva and lingers about its beautiful lake, will fail to share the enthusiasm of the many great writers who have united to spread its fame. Byron's beautiful stanzas have immortalized its scenery, Rousseau has woven into his romances descriptions of its shores, Goethe and Voltaire have united in enthusiastic praises of its loveliness, and in fact it has been the theme of poet and painter over and over again. Dumas considered it worthy of comparison with the famous Bay of Naples, and all lovers of nature have vied with each other in its praises. Indeed it would be difficult to do justice to the lovely spot; the sunny lake combines beauty and grandeur, its wonderfully blue expanse reflects the giant Alpine chain in its crescent-shaped mirror, and its banks are lined with beautiful villages; scattered villas adorn its shores in every direction; and over its blue surface skim small crafts with graceful latten sails, adding still another element to the picturesque beauty of the spot.

The city of Geneva, aside from its lovely situation, and the interest which its association with great names of the past attaches to it, has few attractions to detain a stranger. Its manufactories are large, and it is famous for the beauty and excellence of its watches and jewelry.

So proud is the city of this reputation, and so determined to preserve it, that there is a board of examination appointed, whose duty it is to see that no establishment falls below the stand-

ard of Geneva, and who are so strict in their articles that no watchmaker could be allowed to close his shop by this inexorable body.

One hundred thousand watches are made in Geneva's annually, and as to other jewelry, 70,000 ounces of gold, 5,000 marks of silver and 100,000 francs worth of precious stones are converted into ornaments in the 70 workshops each year by the busy workmen of this city. Such an extensive and lucrative business is well worth the care bestowed upon it by the commission whose duty it is to see that there is no deterioration in the quality of the goods manufactured there.

Geneva is not only the most thriving and enterprising of all the Swiss cities in its business, but it is considered the intellectual metropolis of the little republic. Its society is cultivated and agreeable, and its schools are famous for their excellence.

The fact that the prevailing religion here is Protestant, is another point in its favor, and has made Geneva very popular as a place for the education of children, whose parents are anxious to give them the advantage of a foreign education, and the accomplishment of speaking French (which is purely and well taught here), without the danger, either fancied or real, of exposing them to Roman Catholic influences.

Like almost all parts of Central Europe, Geneva shows traces of Roman occupation, and in fact Caesar in his commentaries speaks of the fortifications he built here. These things are, however, of little interest to any but antiquarians; modern travellers find more to attract them in the jewelry of Geneva, and in its vicinity to Mont Blanc. The city lies in the direct route to that grandest of mountains and from thence to Chamounix, the village at the foot of Mont Blanc, is but a long day's ride. Glimpses of the hoary old monarch of the Alps are to be seen every clear day, and no visitor of Geneva would think his duty done if he did not make a pilgrimage to this "bald, awful peak." And what a pilgrimage it is! What glorious scenery lies on the way! What grand and awful views one finds amid those "everlasting hills." Into what a new world of thought and emotion the soul enters in the presence of the sublime works of the Creator! Amid such scenes the spirit asserts its immortality and coming into momentary sympathy with Him who made man in His own image, feels a new security that the Almighty hand which has brought such beauty and glory out of chaos, will also surely reduce the discordant elements of the moral world into order and harmony.

L. C. R.

WOMAN A VOTER IN VIENNA.—The municipal authorities in Vienna have decided that seven thousand women of that city, paying taxes and complying with other legal conditions as do men, shall henceforth have equal rights with men to Suffrage. Verily the last are first.

MR. MILL'S Subjection of Women is widely circulated in Russia, three Reviews there approving it in exalted terms.

I DESIRE to say, that I am now and ever have been, the advocate of equal and impartial suffrage to all citizens of the United States who have arrived at the age of 21 years, who are of sound mind, and who have not disqualified themselves by the commission of any offence, without any distinction on account of race, color or sex. Every argument that ever has been or ever can be adduced to prove that males should have the right to vote, applies with equal, if not greater force, to prove that females should possess the same right.—Hon. R. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio.

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A MOST UNJUST CHARGE.

Mrs. M. HANFORD writes to Miss Anthony from Massachusetts as per the following extracts:

"The Boston Traveller contains a report of the Labor Reform meeting in Faneuil Hall on the 5th instant, in which your name is thus mentioned:

"Alexander Troupe, Secretary of the Troy Union Co-operative Linen Collar and Cuff Company said he hoped to see none but real, active women engaged in the work, and he also hoped that the working women themselves would give no countenance to such women as Miss Anthony, of THE REVOLUTION, who paid the female typographers in her office less wages than were being paid in any other printing-office in the city of New York.

"Now, Susan, is it true that you pay your women type-setters less than they can get elsewhere? I shall not believe that it is true, till you say so, for I do not believe you would be thus unjust to your own sex, which it has been your life-long labor to elevate and bless."

Thanks to Mrs. Hanford for calling attention to what, but for her, might not have been seen. Miss Anthony, in the first place, employs no women nor men as printers, and never did. She has her paper printed by contract, as do many other proprietors of newspapers. But Mr. Johnston, who does her work, makes no distinction in prices between men and women, and never has; believing firmly in THE REVOLUTION doctrine of Equal Pay for Equal Work.

OUR RAGOUS CRUELTY.

WEST LAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 8, 1869.

DEAR REVOLUTION: I enclose a little story from the Hudson Star of September 25, which may serve to illustrate the familiar proposition that women have "all the rights they want."

Yours truly, C. L. JAMES.

We have been furnished by H. O. Baker, Esq., of this city, with the particulars of one of the most terrible stories of brutality by a man towards his family ever published. We have only space for a brief mention of the painful particulars.

The name of the brute is Hiram Fay. He formerly (some 11 years ago) lived in Lakeland, Minn., but moved to Lincoln, in Polk county, and now resides in the woods some 12 miles from St. Croix Falls.

His family consists of his wife and four children, the eldest 11 and the youngest 4 years of age. For a long series of years he has been practicing the most unheard-of cruelties upon his family. He has whipped his wife hundreds of times with an ox whip, and beat her with clubs. Her form bears numerous marks of his unheard-of violence. It has been his common practice to make his wife kneel down at his feet, while he would beat her over the head and back with a large rod he kept for that purpose. If she gave the slightest offense, no matter how unintentional, he would whip her in the most brutal manner. He has made her work outdoors in the fields for years, in logging, gathering brush, plowing, harrowing, driving oxen, etc. If she did not work fast enough to suit him, he would beat her in the most terrible manner. He often knocked her down, and kicked her, on one occasion injuring her skull so that it did not get well for a year, and on another, kicking her, while in a state of pregnancy, and so injuring her as to produce a miscarriage. He has whipped her until she was almost dead, and then would tell her to come up and kiss him, and when she tried to do so, would spit in her face.

I cannot detail here the unmentionable horrors of his conduct. He always threatened to kill her and her children, if she exposed him. He would not allow her to write to her friends, and so his devilish behavior has been for years an awful secret. At last, through a neighbor, the martyred woman communicated to her parents the fact of her treatment, and a few days ago they arrived here, employed Mr. Baker, had Fay arrested and the woman and her children have been released from their fearful bondage.

It was the favorite practice of this inhuman monster

to punish his children by holding their heads under water until they became insensible. The head F has taken from the complaint made by the woman, and sworn to. She has applied for a divorce, which will of course be granted as soon as the forms of law can be complied with. The woman although now broken down by her hardships, and spirits crushed, is intelligent, well educated, a good musician, and fitted to adorn the best of society.

It seems necessary to detail the wrongs and outrages upon women to rouse the comfortable, well fed, well clothed, well housed subjects to thought and action against the system that dooms all women to dependence on men for their surroundings and support, just as we used to present the outrages upon slaves, their bleeding backs, their severed ears, their maimed limbs - to excite the sympathies, and stirle the world into a realization of the crime of property in man. That we have abolished. But the last and strongest form of slavery, that of property in woman still lives, and it is the purpose of THE REVOLUTION to do its part to secure its overthrow, and that right speedily.

B. A. A.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE R. I. WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association held its annual meeting in Providence, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 20th and 21st ultimo. The opening address was delivered by Mrs. Paulina Wright Davis, who was subsequently elected President of the Association, with Mrs. Elizabeth B. Chace of Valley Falls, Col. T. W. Higginson of Newport, Mrs. George Cushing, J. W. Stillman, Mrs. Buffum of Woonsocket and P. W. Aldrich as Vice-Presidents.

Secretaries—Martha W. Chace, Recording Secretary, Miss Rhoda Fairbanks, Corresponding Secretary.

Treasurer—Mrs. Susan B. Harris.

Executive Committee—Mrs. James Bucklin, Catherine W. Hunt, Mrs. Lewis Doyle, Anna Aldrich, Mrs. S. B. G. Martin, Dr. Perry, Mrs. Churchill, Arnold B. Chace.

The address of the President was given in THE REVOLUTION of last week. The following resolutions were most fully and ably discussed and adopted with much enthusiasm as well as unanimity:

Resolved, That this Society declares its strong conviction that it is in the highest degree impolitic to make sex the ground of exclusion from the exercise of political rights.

Resolved, That suffrage is the turning point of the woman's cause; that it alone will ensure them equal education, equal pay for labor, and equal professional and commercial relations.

Whereas, In the adjustment of the question of suffrage, now before the people of this country for settlement, it is of the highest importance that the organic law of the land should be so framed and construed as to work injustice to none, but secure as far as possible perfect political equality among all classes of citizens; and

Whereas, All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside; be it

Resolved, 1. That the immunities and privileges of American citizenship, however defined, are national in character and paramount to all State authority.

2. That while the constitution of the United States leaves the qualifications of electors to the several states, it nowhere gives them the right to deprive any citizen of the elective franchise which is possessed by any other citizen—to regulate, not including the right to prohibit the franchise.

3. That, as the Constitution of the United States expressly declares that no state shall make or enforce any laws that shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, those provisions of the several state constitutions that exclude women from the

franchise on account of sex, are violative alike of the State and Federal Constitutions.

4. That, as the enjoyment of suffrage is a necessary withheld from the states, and as the states clearly would have no right to deprive of the franchise naturalized citizens, among whom women are expressly included, still more clearly have they no right to deprive native-born women citizens of this right.

5. That justice and equity can only be attained by having the same laws for men and women alike.

6. That having full faith and confidence in the truth and justice of these principles, we will advise cease to urge the claims of women to participation in the affairs of government equal with men.

Among the distinguished persons present and participating in the proceedings, whose names have not been already mentioned were: Hon. John Neal of Portland, Maine, Theodore Tilton, Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony of New York, Rev. Olympia Brown, of Conn., Rev. Phoebe Hanford, and General E. J. Lippitt of Mass., Col T. W. Higginson, J. W. Stillman and Mrs. Churehill of Rhode Island. Letters were read from Hon. Samuel E. Sewall of Boston, and Mr. Oliver Johnson of the New York Independent, as will be seen below. A delegation of the celebrated Hutchinson family were in attendance and discoursed most eloquent music. A copy of Gen. Lippitt's speech has been furnished for THE REVOLUTION for which room shall be found next week if possible. The presence and eloquent utterances of the veteran John Neal greatly enlivened the meetings and encouraged the hearts of the friends of the cause. Our readers may well be congratulated that he is to be a constant contributor to our columns. The following letters to the meeting must conclude this report:

INDEPENDENT OFFICE,
New York, Oct. 12, 1869.

MY DEAR MRS. DAVIS: I have to thank you for your cordial invitation to attend the Woman's Suffrage Convention, to be held in Providence on the 20th and 21st of the present month. Feeling a deep interest in the objects of the Convention, I should be glad to take at least a spectator's part in its proceedings; but pressing duties at home will compel me to forego that pleasure.

The progress of the good cause in which you are engaged has been so remarkable within the last few years that its friends may well be inspired with an undoubting confidence in its speedy triumph. Contrast the present state of public feeling upon this question with that which existed in 1840, when scores of clergymen and laymen thought themselves justified in seceding from the American Anti-Slavery Society merely because a true-hearted, Christian woman was appointed by that Society to serve upon a committee; or with that which prevailed some fifteen years later, when another Christian woman, the first of her sex in this country to receive ordination as a minister of the gospel, was prevented from speaking in the World's Temperance Convention in this city, by the hisses, yells and stamping of scores of clergymen, who pleaded the authority of the Bible as an excuse if not a warrant for their fanatical rowdiness. Then the whole press of the country, with here and there an honorable exception, poured an increasing and overwhelming tide of ridicule and misrepresentation upon the advocates of the cause; while the pulpit lent the weight of its influence to crush out, if possible, the agitation for woman's civil and religious rights. Now, hundreds of clergymen, some of them among the most eminent in the profession, stand forth as champions of the cause; while a multitude of laymen, from every

rank and occupation in society, rejoice to be counted as its friends. The subject commands the attention of Congress and the State Legislatures, and magazines and newspapers of large circulation are not only open to free and fair discussion, but committed to the advocacy of our principles. I doubt if there can be found in all history an example of a reform which advanced so rapidly as this has done in the same length of time. The opposition, moreover, is pre-eminently weak, and growing weaker every day; and nothing in the future can be more certain than that the time is not distant when every provision in our constitutions and laws that debars woman from exercising the full right of citizenship, will be forever blotted out.

With such a glorious prospect before us, we should banish all personal rivalries and jealousies, and, avoiding so far as possible, all occasions of strife among ourselves, march forward, a united and harmonious phalanx, to a certain and speedy victory.

Yours, cordially, OLIVER JOHNSON.

Boston, October 19, 1869.

DEAR MRS. DAVIS: I regret exceedingly that I shall not be able to attend the Woman's Suffrage Convention at Providence, a pleasure which I fully expected.

As it is, I can only congratulate the Convention on the rapid progress which their principles are making throughout this country.

In very many of the states the right of married women to their property and earnings, which had for ages been trampled down by the common law, is now recognized and protected. Their right to make wills, which the common law denied them on account of their having in marriage ceased to be persons, is also allowed. Their equal right with their husbands in case of separation to the custody of their children, is admitted. Indeed, the statutes passed within the last thirty years in favor of married women, are so numerous, and the modes in which their rights to their property, persons, children, and free agency are protected are so various, that I shall not attempt to specify them. These statutes, though all imperfect, all tend in the right direction, and have quickly achieved a grand revolution in the law.

While this change in the law has been going forward, other changes scarcely less important and beneficial to the sex have taken place. Instead of the limited number of female teachers formerly known, confined for the most part to giving instruction in the lower rudiments of education, women have to a great extent taken the place of men in our public schools, even in teaching the highest branches of knowledge.

Not only is the instruction of girls in the common schools elevated, but colleges are opened to them where they can receive as good an education as young men. Medical schools have been established for women in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. A lady has been admitted as a student in one theological school. If women have not as yet been admitted to others, it can be long before they will enjoy free entrance into all of them.

In addition to teachers many women are now engaged in occupations from which half a century ago, they were nearly if not entirely shut out, as editors, authors, lecturers, painters, sculptors, physicians, clergymen, farmers, reporters, clerks, compositors in printing offices, etc., etc.

If we turn our eyes from our own country to Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, we

see systematic efforts making for the emancipation of woman.

I refer to these familiar facts, because they are so cheering to those engaged in the great enterprise of securing the ballot for woman. Wherever the direct question of granting this franchise has during the last few years been directly presented to legislature or people, it has commanded respectful attention and been sustained by a respectable number of votes.

What has been gained for women in some of the states is scarcely less important than what remains to be done to secure the entire legal and social equality of the sex. What has been accomplished within a recent period, is indeed, the best omen of the speedy and triumphant success of the demand for the ballot. I should rejoice to have my native Massachusetts be the first state to grant suffrage to women. But if that cannot be, I shall rejoice if Rhode Island, where Roger Williams first planted religious freedom, is the first state to give freedom to woman.

Yours very truly,

S. E. SEWALL.

MY DEAR MRS. DAVIS: Thanks for the papers you transmitted to me. I do not believe in legal discriminations founded on either sex or color. I earnestly desire every opportunity to be given to women to escape from the terrible poverty, and worse temptations that beset so many of them when thrown upon their own resources. My sorrow is most deep when I see either the poor widow toiling with her needle for a scanty support, or the wretched outcast going hopelessly to a dishonorable grave. All oppressions and class distinctions are odious. We want room for the free play of natural social laws. I believe all thinking and generous men are ready to give this question of Woman's Suffrage a patient and honest examination, and to do all in their power to alleviate and remove every obstacle in the way of woman's independence and well being. My name is therefore signed to the call for a Woman's Suffrage Convention, which I return enclosed. With true regard, I am yours faithfully,

D. O. KELLOGG, JR.

Providence, Oct. 2d, 1869.

LABOR REFORM.

A MEETING of the Working Women of Massachusetts was held week before last in Faneuil Hall, Boston, at which Mrs. E. L. Daniels, of Boston, was elected President, with the following Vice-Presidents: Mrs. E. Lane of Lynn, Miss Jennie Collins of Boston, Col. Wm. B. Greene of Jamaica Plain, Mrs. Symes of Boston, Mrs. E. D. Linton of Charlestown, Mrs. Jones of Stoneham. Among the resolutions considered, were these:

Resolved, That we use every effort to obtain for working women the same wages as paid to men when the work performed is equal in quantity and quality, as one means of removing many of the social evils which at present afflict the community, and of enabling women to exercise a healthier and more ennobling influence on the destinies of mankind.

Resolved, That on the broad ground of humanity we use every legitimate influence to aid the efforts now being made in the cause of Labor Reform, believing that the present system tends to degrade and enervate the rich, while it also keeps the poor in misery, and ignorance, and occasionally forces them into crime.

Resolved, That in order to prevent the corruption and dishonesty which at present prevail in the national and State governments, every possible effort be used to enlighten and educate, both collectively and individually, the great body of the people; and that as one of the means to this end the present system of public education be more industrial and practical in its character.

Resolved, That the long hours of labor in the factories of Massachusetts and the undue employment of children of tender years therein is injuring the physique and stamina of a large portion of the laboring classes, and thus bringing grave social and moral evils upon the State, which evils must be checked by better regulations, and, if necessary, enforced by law.

It is said this Association of Working Women refuses to demand the ballot for woman. But the working men, everywhere, say their only hope for accomplishing most of the purposes suggested in these resolutions, is through that single instrumentality. Why, then, do not the women act as wisely and effectively, and demand themselves the right to exercise that same almost omnipotent power?

A COMBAT ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

OUR CINCINNATI correspondent gives the following interesting account of a brave encounter that came off in that city between two youthful champions, growing out of the late Woman's Rights Convention there. The writer may tell the story in his own words:

"Miss Cecilia Asher, who, having attended the convention, and had her combativeness aroused, together with her ambition for distinction, concluded to give a lecture against Woman Suffrage at Pike's Hall, on Wednesday evening, the 20th of October. This fact having come to the knowledge of certain members of the Woman's Suffrage Association, it was announced at the last meeting; and, on motion, it was voted that a committee of five be appointed to see that a proper reply be made to Miss Asher's lecture.

The committee, therefore, having learned that Miss Etta Soule, a young girl not fifteen years of age, but of a precocious intellect, and an elocutionist of transcendent ability for her years, was willing to undertake the task of replying to Miss Asher, and deeming it eminently appropriate, that another young lady should meet this youthful champion of the opposition, they authorized Miss Soule to champion the cause of Woman Suffrage; being convinced that she was fully competent to meet any argument which her antagonist could present.

In accordance with the above, this meeting took place last evening, the audience not being very large, doubtless on account of the very unpleasant weather.

Both ladies acquitted themselves finely, and their efforts were very creditable. Of course, Miss Soule had the better of the argument, for she handled her subject very skillfully for one so young, and truth, justice, logic and true Americanism being on her side, she could not fail to surpass the other in argument, whose arguments must necessarily be only such as prejudice may prompt; there being no others. The Association is about to engage a hall exclusively for their own use, and we trust we may have a season of great interest upon this all-important question.

J. B. Q.

THE BUREAU SUFFRAGE MEETING.—It was not so fully attended last week as usual, so many of its members being absent at the Hartford Suffrage Convention. The discussions, however, were as earnest and spirited as ever; Mrs. Wilbour presiding, and Mrs. Norton contributing a paper on the relation of the sexes. Most of the discussion was on the pending Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, in which the President pro tem., and Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Norton, Shirley Dare, Mrs. Rockwood of Boston, and others bore a part.

DRESS REFORM PIC-NIC.

Dress Revolution: I herewith send you a brief account of our Dress Reform Pic-Nic. It was announced to come off the 8th inst., but was postponed to the 10th, on account of a protracted rain storm. Notwithstanding the unavoidable postponement, we had a company variously estimated at 2,000 to 4,000 people! Had the weather been good on the 8th, it is universally admitted that at least 10,000 to 15,000 persons would have been present.

The address was delivered by Dr. J. H. S. Severance, of Milwaukee. It would be superfluous to say to any one who knows the Dr. that her address was suited to the occasion—full of practical suggestions and common sense ideas—showing not only the absurdity of the fashionable dress, but its immorality and inherent sinfulness, when viewed from a physiological standpoint. She has a happy faculty of not only saying the right word in the right place, but also of doing the right thing at the right time, as one would infer from the fact that in fourteen years of constant and extensive practice, during which time she has treated all forms of disease, including 300 to 400 cases of diphtheria and scores of cases of scarletina, and in all this time has lost only two patients—one of quick consumption, and one of heart disease—the latter dying within two hours of the time she first saw him! Surely, a physician with such a record, if any one, is qualified to speak of the physiological effects of dress upon the system.

In addition to the address, we had letters from Dr. Trall, Lydia Seyer Hasbrouk, M.D., Abby Kelley Foster, Parker Pillsbury, Dr. Cooper, of Bellfontaine, M. L. Holbrook, M.D., Dr. Harriet N. Austin, Mrs. Stanton and others. We also had toasts and responses from various persons, and last though not least, excellent music from a brass band, which added much to the interest of the occasion. If the votaries of fashion think we hold these annual gatherings only to have a good time, they greatly mistake, not only the genius of the movement, but the character of those engaged in it.

The active workers in this reform see in it a principle, broad and deep as the needs of the race, and they do not propose to cease their efforts until some radical change is effected in the style of woman's apparel.

These annual gatherings of Dress Reformers have become a fixed fact, and we invite all who feel an interest in the matter to unite with us in the good work.

D. M. ALLEN.

So. Newbury, Ohio, Oct., 1869.

WORK AT THE WEST.—A Woman's Suffrage Association has just been organized at Monticello, Jones Co., Iowa. Mrs. S. Y. Bradstreet, President, and Mrs. A. D. Davidson, Secretary; and a Convention for northern Iowa is to be held in November. A correspondent writes to know whether Mrs. Stanton will not visit Monticello in connection with her visit to Dubuque, already provided for. As Mrs. Stanton is absent, the question cannot now be answered; but in view of the needs of the West, The Revolution will submit to any reasonable inconvenience to leave her at liberty to make her labors in that field as extensive and useful as possible, but it will not be in her power to accept any considerable portion of the calls that are made upon her for lectures.

THE NEW YORK "HERALD" THINKS IT SAFE

If we may accept the view taken by Mrs. Stanton, the women have become already a political quantity; for that lady said at the Convention at Providence on Thursday, that "the republican party is working to control the Woman's Suffrage movement." Now if this be true, the women are already on the high road to success. Let them remember the glorious history of the Irish vote, the Southern vote, and, in fact, "solid votes" everywhere, and from such remembrance take heart for fresh effort. In the case of the Irish vote of our city, which was sure to determine the balance of popular will, it was only a difference between the parties which could give most for it. Democracy gave all the city offices and always had the vote. So with the Southern vote. Democracy gave what the South demanded, and thus acquired a power it did not know how to use. If now, therefore, a great party is endeavoring to secure the women, and to be sure of their votes, the other party will not be far behind it, and between these earnest bidders the women may make their own bargain, and get not only votes, but offices, too. As there are more women than men, of course, from the woman's vote the politicians can frame a most effective balance of power, and as it is a certain guarantee of limitless prosperity for any party to secure the sweet voices of the ladies, we will, of course, presently have a party that will give votes in order to get them. We are sure as to the final effect, but we do not believe that our civilization will suffer any loss by having introduced into public life that element of unselfish devotion which is woman's chief characteristic and the nation's greatest want.

Wendell Phillips always speaks of the *Herald* as one of the most astute and consistent of journals, because it knows invariably which way the wind blows. Hence we are specially pleased to have its opinion given to the world at this hour, that Woman's Suffrage would be a safe experiment in this republic.

LANIE BORFEIN.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

WHILE our Steamer Norman lay wooding up Port Ontario, on the Michigan shore, there came aboard a pleasant, barefooted German girl, with a pair of berries. She wore a cheap calico dress, minus the hoops, with a little gingham shaker, nearly hiding her face. She was rather undersize, with a supple figure and an air of modest assurance that denoted a girl of genuine stamp; but that told the boys to keep out of her way. All the men about the boat and dock seemed to know her. The steward bought her berries at her own price. The clerk at the office touched his hat to her as if in the presence of a duchess. "That's the smartest girl in Michigan," says the engineer, as she passed out the gangway. The girl gave no heed to admiring glances and compliments that followed her, but straightway sought her little fish-cabin, where she was mending nets, by the shore. On inquiry of the old deckman, we learned that our little barefoot maiden, though only seventeen, was the oldest of a family of an even dozen, living in a little log-cabin, on the high bank above the shore. Her father came here from Buffalo some dozen years ago, went to clearing timber, selling wood to steamboats, and raising sturgeon on his land. Lanie, the oldest girl, was the "little captain" from the start, and showed pluck beyond her years. In winter she would get on her boots and be out among the wood-choppers, before she could hardly waddle through the snow. In summer she would wander off a berrying, or be down among the nets of fishing boats. It was her greatest delight to get on the water, to rock and toss upon the waves. At ten, she was a trim little sailor herself, and would coast off for miles alone. At twelve she would allow no boy to pass her with sail or oar. For the last three years Lanie has been master of a handsome fishing craft and a set of "gill nets." She puts them out early in April, and continues them till late in the fall. She is out every morning at daylight, and again in the evening, except in the roughest weather. She takes a younger sister along to help to set and draw the nets. She often brings in with her a couple of hundred fine lake trout and white-fish at a haul. She dresses them, trims out the oil, packs and sends them to market. Her August and September catch amounted to over \$300. Besides her fishing receipts, she has taken in over \$170 this season for berries picked at odd hours by herself and sister. All her money goes to her father. Month after month he picks

it away in old socks and stockings under his bed; and night after night he guards it with care and passion. In all, she is said to have earned him over \$3,000. Of course the old man is proud of his girl, and talks of her exploits with the liveliest twinkle of satisfaction. Danger and hardships seem unknown to her. She will go out in any blow and come in with full sails. Her white mast and blue pennon are known by people far along the coast. Boats salute her in passing; by boys swing their hats in proud recognition. Without knowing it, Lanie Borfein is a heroine.

When girls do work and make money, their "natural protectors" kindly salt it down for themselves. The writer says "she has earned him \$3,000."

LECTURE BY MRS. BLAKE.—The Working Women's Association of this city was addressed last Friday evening at Plympton Hall, by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake on Woman's Labor. Mrs. Blake is a fresh auxiliary in the department of public lecturing, but evidently her new calling is well and wisely chosen. Her address on Friday evening was well considered, full of thought and illustration, was very gracefully delivered, and heard, as it deserved to be, with the deepest interest to the last word. Mrs. Blake has engagements to lecture in different parts of the state, and her friends and her audiences may rest assured that rich, instructive, and valuable entertainment is in store for them.

TO THE FRIENDS OF DRESS REFORM.—All persons (of either sex) in sympathy with the "Dress Reform" movement are desired to send me their name and P. O. address. I wish to determine the strength of this reform, and desire statistics, preparatory to a speedy organization of our forces. I therefore hope all who are favorable to the cause will send their names immediately. I will then send to each one statistical interrogations, and in due season will present such with printed statistics.

All liberal papers, please publish this notice.

Yours for Reform,

MRS. M. STEPHENSON ORGAN, M.D.
Cable, Champaign County, Ohio.

MISS J. T. CULVER, of Syracuse, is an agent, duly authorized by the N. Y. State Woman's Suffrage Association, to receive memberships and contributions to the Association, for territory west of Syracuse, until 20th of November.

M. E. JOSELYN GAGE,
Sec. N. Y. W. S. As.

HOW TO HELP.—The Executive Committee of the Rhode Island Woman's Suffrage Association have voted to furnish the Young Men's Christian Association, the Mechanics' Association, and the Athenaeum, gratuitously, with copies of *The Revolution*, an example which other Suffrage Associations would do well to imitate.

ART NOTES

The Ladies Art Association will hold public receptions on the first Saturday in every month, commencing in November. The Reception Committee will be Mrs. Eliza Grestorex, Miss M. Willets and Mrs. Mapes Tölles. The Studio of this Association will thus be open to visitors from 2 to 5 p.m., on those days. The Life-Class, which was formed Monday, October 18th, is attended with increased interest. As this is the only opportunity of the kind in New York, every place will soon be taken.

Those who remember Miss E. H. Reming

ton's painting of "Faust and Rosemary," laid on an old volume of Shakespeare, will be glad to know that it is now being chromo-lithographed by Prang & Co., of Boston, who bought the picture the first week it was on exhibition at the National Academy of Design.

Mr. Morgan has succeeded admirably in his portrait of Augustus Schell, which is fine in color and extremely life-like.

The Academy of Design will have a private view of the Fall Exhibition, Wednesday, November 9th, and will be open to the public the next day.

Mrs. Grestorez, now so widely known by her "Belles of Manhattan," has taken an easel in the Ladies Art Association Studio, Clinton Hall, where she proposes to have one of her latest works on exhibition.

The portrait of the new President of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, promises to be a very fine one, and will add greatly to Mr. H. H. Ritchie's reputation as a painter.

At Bogardus's picture store on Broadway there is an alto relieve of Little Red Riding-hood, which will amply repay the visitor for a journey.

Those who have toiled through the Adirondacks this summer, and the many who have read Murray's account with so much enthusiasm, will be interested in the little painting of "Camping Out" by Miss Mary Cook, which is at present on exhibition among the collection of drawings and paintings which represent the Ladies Art Association on the walls of the Woman's Bureau.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1.—This organization shall be called the National Woman's Suffrage Association.

Article 2.—Its object shall be to secure the Ballot to the Women of the nation on equal terms with men.

Article 3.—Any citizen of the United States favoring this object, shall, by the payment of the sum of one dollar annually into the treasury, be considered a member of the Association; and no other shall be entitled to vote in its deliberations.

Article 4.—The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President from each of the states and territories, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, Treasurer, an Executive Committee of not less than five nor more than nine members, located in New York City, and an Advisory Council of one person from each state and territory, who shall be members of the National Executive Committee. The officers shall be chosen at each Annual Meeting of the National Association.

Article 5.—Any Woman's Suffrage Association may become auxiliary to the National Association, by its officers becoming members of the Parent Association and sending an Annual Contribution of not less than twenty-five dollars.

President.—ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

Vice-Presidents.—Elizabeth B. Phelps, New York; Anna E. Dickinson, Penn.; Mrs. Kate N. Doggett, Illinois; Madame Anneke, Wisconsin; Mrs. Lucy B. Elmes, Conn.; Mrs. Israel Hall, Ohio; Mrs. Senator Henderson, Mo.; Mrs. Wm. V. Tunstall, Texas; Mattie Griffith Brown, Mass.; Helen Eldin Starrett, Kansas; Lucy A. Snow, Maine; Elizabeth S. Schenck, Cal.; Grace Greenwood, D. C.; Mrs. Maria R. Matlock, La.; Mrs. P. Holmes Drake, Alabama.

Corresponding Secretaries.—Mrs. L. C. Bullard; A. Adelaide Hallcock.

Recording Secretaries.—Abby Burton Crosby, Sarah E. Fuller.

Treasurer.—Elizabeth Smith Miller.

Secretary.—Charlotte L. Ross, Charlotte B. Whitson, Matilde F. Wendt, Mary F. Offert, Mrs. D. Grant Meredith, Mrs. Lillie Deveraux Blake, Susan B. Anthony.

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We hope before our annual meeting in May to have auxiliaries in every state in the Union. Already we number thousands of members, and before the close of the year every woman in this nation should register her name with some association demanding the right of Suffrage for her sex, sign the petition to Congress, send in a generous contribution to carry on the work, subscribe for *THE REVOLUTION*, and, as a means of education, circulate it among your neighbors and friends.

CALIFORNIA PETITION FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

To the Honorable the Senators and Representatives of the State of California in Legislature assembled.

The undersigned, residents of the State of California, of full lawful age, respectfully and earnestly pray your honorable body to take such immediate action for an Amendment of Section First, Article Second, of the Constitution of this State, as shall secure to the Women of this Commonwealth the right of Suffrage.

And to this end your petitioners will ever pray.

PETITION FOR WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

The following Petition was adopted by the National Woman's Suffrage Association at their meeting held at the Woman's Bureau, June 1: To The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned men and women of the United States pray for the prompt passage by your Honorable bodies of a Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for ratification, which shall secure to all citizens the right of Suffrage, without distinction of sex.

A GRADUATE of Dr. Trall's Medical College, noticed by you, settled in one of our thriving western towns, is teaching the young male physicians what work means. She has been here three months, has earned \$330. She does all her own work of family of five, and attends to her patients besides.

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—I have used my Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine for the last twelve years, and it had had already been in use two years when I bought it. I have had it doing all kinds of shop-work from seven in the morning until six and sometimes ten o'clock at night, continually going. I have never sent it for repairs and I think it is now in as good order as when it came out of your store, and I would not exchange it for any you have.

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Price per hundred copies, \$5; per thousand copies, \$40. Orders should be addressed to Susan B. Anthony proprietor of *THE REVOLUTION*, 43 East 23d Street New York.

LITERARY.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY for November, with the usual interesting table of contents. \$4 per annum. G. P. Putnam & Son, 661 Broadway, N. Y.

TYRANNY OVER WOMEN.

The women may take courage! Fanny Lawnd has written a letter to the *Cologne Gazette*, entitled "For and Against the Women," in which she gives the following picture of the conventional tyranny imposed upon her sex, not more than thirty years ago. Her statement, as we have reason to know, is the simple, unexaggerated truth: "I often recall," she says, "with amusement, and yet with sorrow, how laboriously, and step by step, we have gained the ground whereupon all women now stand without embarrassment. How much there was that gave offence, in our early days! How much there was, unbecoming for a woman, and so much the more for a girl! The latter dared not look upon a statue which represented the nude human figure; she was required to turn away her eyes from a picture containing such figures, and, if at all possible, start and blush; she dared not make the shortest journey alone, and even in a trip of four hours must be accompanied; she dared not go into a strange house in order to engage a job to be done by a mechanic or laborer. Even a woman po

longer young was not allowed to nurse a sick male friend much older than himself; unless he happened to be married, she could not even visit him on his sick-bed. To express an independent opinion, or any sympathy for subjects of general interest, was not considered womanly. We were not expected to have opinions of our own, and womanly propriety required us to begin every sentence with 'I believe,' or 'It is said.'—*Patsche's Magazine for November.*

We have received from J. B. Burr & Co. advance sheets of "Struggles and Triumphs, or Forty Years Recollections of P. T. Barnum," "written by himself," being an epitome of his long and eventful life, beginning at the foot of the ladder and rising through many struggles at the top, revealing the method of getting there, amusing and delighting the reader at every step of his progress. It records his travels in this country and Europe, with the results of his large acquaintance with men. He gives a very spicy description of the courtship and marriage of Gen. Tom Thumb (Charles Stratton) to Miss Lavinia Warren. The work also contains his celebrated lecture on the "Art of Money-getting." To those who desire to know something of the public career of the most successful man in America, and to all who wish to read a book fresh and spirited on every page, this offers entertainment and instruction. It will be printed both in English and German. Sold by subscription only. \$3.50 and \$4. J. B. Burr & Co., 18 Asylum street, Hartford, Conn.

DEMOCRAT'S YOUNG AMERICA. The November number of this popular little publication has just reached us, and is decidedly the best number that has been issued. The departments for the children, the "Little House-keeper," and the "Young Farmer," are excellent. In fact, the contents are such as are calculated to please and instruct young people. \$1.50 per annum. 888 Broadway, N. Y.

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THE JOURNAL OF SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY, for October. Contents: New Exposition of the Science of Knowledge, by Fichte; Kant's System of Transcendentalism; Outline of Hegel's Logic; Bonard's Analysis of Hegel's Aesthetics; The True First Principle. St. Louis: E. P. Gray and F. Roeselein. \$2 per annum.

THE CLARK'S JOURNAL. A family magazine. Mrs. Mary G. Clarke, editor. Chicago, Ill. \$2 per annum. This magazine is made for the household, and can but prove of great value wherever it is received.

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Financial Department.

THE MONEY MARKET

continues easy, and the demand limited. On Saturday the rates were 6 to 7 per cent. on stock collateral, and 4 to 6 per cent. on governments. The discount market is still dull, and prime business notes are quoted 10 to 12 per cent. The weekly bank statement is considered unsatisfactory.

The following table shows the changes in the New York city banks this week compared with the preceding week:

	Oct. 23.	Oct. 30.	Differences
Loans,	\$949,996,073	\$250,949,893	Inc. \$1,563,780
Specie,	19,399,701	21,096,046	Inc. 2,593,345
Circulation,	34,204,435	34,135,249	Dec. 68,186
Deposits,	175,798,919	180,828,882	Inc. 5,029,963
Legal-tenders,	62,037,604	62,177,883	Inc. 140,279

THE GOLD MARKET

continues dull, the speculative interest being at a complete stand-still, the price closing on Saturday at 129 to 129 1/2.

The fluctuations in the gold market for the week were as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Monday, Oct. 25,	131 1/4	131 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4
Tuesday, 26,	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4	130 1/4
Wednesday, 27,	130 1/4	130 1/4	130	130

Thursday, 28,	129 1/4	129 1/4	129 1/4	129 1/4
Friday, 29,	128 1/4	128 1/4	128 1/4	128 1/4
Saturday, 30,	128 1/4	128 1/4	128 1/4	128 1/4

The exports of specie for the week were \$684,653, making the aggregate since January 1, \$29,221,265.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

continues dull. Commercial sixty days sterling bills are quoted 108 to 108 1/2, and 108 1/2 to 108 1/2 for bankers, and slight ranges from 109 to 109 1/2.

THE RAILWAY SHARE MARKET

close weak, and declined on Saturday, especially in the Vanderbilt shares, New York Central, Hudson River and Harlem.

The following are the closing quotations:

Cumbarland, 27 1/4 to 28; W. F. & Co. Ex., 18 1/2 to 20; American, M. U., 36 to 37; Adams, 87 1/2 to —; United States 58 1/2 to 59 1/2; Merch. U., 9 1/2 to —; Quicksilver, 14 1/2 to 15; Canon, 92 1/2 to 93 1/2; Pacific Mail, 58 1/2 to 59; West. U. Tel., 86 1/2 to 87 1/2; N. Y. Central, 190 1/4 to 190 3/4; Erie, 29 1/2 to 29 3/4; Erie preferred, 83 to 84 1/4; Hudson River, 17 1/2 to 17 3/4; Harlem, 14 1/2 to 14 3/4; Harlem preferred, 14 1/2 to —; Chicago & Alton, 148 1/2 to 149; Chicago & Alton, 148 1/2 to 149; Reading, 96 1/2 to 96 3/4; Toledo & Wabash, 63 to 63 1/2; Toledo & Wabash preferred, 75 to —; Mil. & St. Paul, 87 1/2 to 87 3/4; Mil. & St. Paul preferred, 79 1/2 to 79 3/4; Fort Wayne, 86 1/2 to 86 3/4; Ohio & Miss., 26 to 27 1/2; Michigan Central, 121 to 122; L. S. & M. So., 91 1/2 to 91 3/4; Illinois Central, 138 to 138 1/2; Cleve. & Pitts., 86 1/2 to 87; Rock Island, 109 to 109 1/2; N. Western, 69 1/2 to 69 3/4; N. Western preferred, 83 1/2 to 83 3/4; Mariposa, 8 1/2 to 8 3/4; Mariposa preferred, 16 1/2 to 17.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES

were stronger and advanced at the close of the week.

Fisk & Hatch, 5 Nassau street, report the following quotations:

United States currency notes, 107 1/2 to 107 3/4; United States sixes, 1831, registered, 119 1/2 to 120; United States sixes, 1884, coupon, 119 1/2 to 120; United States five-twenties, registered, May and November, 113 1/2 to 113 3/4; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1869, May and November, 120 to 120 1/2; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1864, May and November, 118 to 118 1/2; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1865, May and November, 118 1/2 to 118 3/4; United States five-twenties, registered, January and July, 116 1/2 to 116 3/4; United States five-twenties, 1868, coupon, January and July, 116 1/2 to 116 3/4; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1867, January and July, 116 1/2 to 116 3/4; United States five-twenties, coupon, 1868, January and July, 116 1/2 to 116 3/4; United States ten-forties, registered, 107 1/2 to 108; United States ten-forties, coupon, 107 1/2 to 108 1/2.

THE CUSTOM DUTIES

for the week were \$2,860,718 in gold against \$2,495,297, \$3,107,192 and \$2,762,503 for the preceding weeks. The imports of merchandise for the week were \$4,052,421 gold, against \$4,425,831, \$3,737,739, and \$3,904,031 for the preceding weeks. The exports, exclusive of specie, were \$3,997,764 in currency against \$4,149,217, \$5,284,857, and \$5,011,442 for the preceding weeks. The exports of specie were \$684,653 against \$170,238, \$1,010,513, and \$460,948 for the preceding weeks.

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MUTUAL BENEFIT ICE CO.—The Annual meeting for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year will be held at the office of Geo. B. Bentz, Esq., 52 John street, on Monday, Nov. 23d, at 4 o'clock p.m.

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N. Y., Nov. 1, 188.

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5:30 p. m.	5:30 p. m.	Way Train, for Suffern and Intermediate Stations.
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6:00 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	Night Express, Daily, for all points West and South.
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		For Paterson and Hackensack.
6:30 p. m.	6:45 p. m.	For Piermont.
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